

ESTABLISHED 1834.
THE
STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT,
Issued Every Thursday
—BY—
THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.
Democrat Building, 33 East 7th St.,
Canton, Ohio.
HOMER GARD,
President and Managing Editor.

Official Paper of the Democracy of
Stark County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
The Stark County Democrat will be sent by
mail to any address at one dollar per year in ad-
vance.
Canton News-Democrat.
One year by mail \$3.12
One month by mail .25

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT CANTON, OHIO, AS SECOND CLASS
MAIL MATTER.

THE STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT will not be re-
sponsible for the return of rejected manuscripts un-
less the same is accompanied by postage stamps.

All articles sent for publication must be accom-
panied by the name of the writer. The writer's
name will not necessarily be published.

Subscribers who fail to secure their papers
promptly and regularly will confer a favor upon
the publishers by reporting the same at this office.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS and other matter desired
to be inserted in THE STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT
must be in this office not later than TUESDAY
MORNING.



EX-GOV. JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JAMES E. CAMPBELL, OF BUTLER
For Lieutenant Governor, JOHN B. FRANKLIN, OF HAMILTON
For Treasurer, WILLIAM B. SCHULTZ, OF GALLIA
For Auditor, J. W. KNOTT, OF RICHLAND
For Attorney General, GEO. A. FAIRBANKS, OF FRANKLIN
For Supreme Court Judge, WILLIAM D. MOONEY, OF AUGLAIZE
For Supreme Court Clerk, JOHN W. CHURCHMAN, OF MIAMI
For Board of Public Works, HENRY B. KETTER, OF TUSCARAWAS

Senatorial Ticket.
For State Senator, CHARLES A. REIDER, OF STARK

COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff, AMOS R. MASE,
Clerk of Courts, CHARLES L. OBERLY,
Treasurer, HERMAN W. LOEFFLER,
Commissioner, JOSHUA CLUTZ,
Auditor, LOUIS A. LOCHOT,
Infantry Director, MICHAEL A. MIL-
LER
Surgeon, OLIVER W. HOLL,
Representative, A. H. MCCADDEN, R. G.
WILLIAMS.

WHERE WE STAND ON THE CUR- RENCY QUESTION.

[From the National Democratic Plat-
form of 1892, plank 3.]
Honest money, consisting of gold and
silver, and paper convertible into coin on
demand; the strict maintenance of the
public faith, state and national.

Judge Thayer.
The democratic judicial convention
made a very wise and a very happy selec-
tion in Mr. Thayer for circuit judge.
The contest was spirited and all the candi-
dates honorable, high-minded men.
The nominee, a Stark county man, is a
gentleman of a high order of intellect.
He is a keen lawyer, a polished scholar,
a man who will honor the bench, this
judicial district and his country. We con-
gratulate the democrats for their most
excellent selection. No better man could
have been named than Judge Thayer.
He has the full confidence of all classes
and will receive the support of all persons
who desire personal worth, genuine abil-
ity and noble character on the bench. It
is now in order for Stark county to give
Mr. Thayer a rousing big vote.

Campbell, the People's Choice.
James E. Campbell, the hero of many
political battles and the gallant leader of
the aggressive democracy of Ohio, is again
the standard bearer. There was no con-
federation of bosses, no bitterly contested
struggles for supremacy at the primaries
to make his nomination possible. There
was no contest in which men were the
issue. The rank and file, together with the
leaders, pushed men aside to battle for
principle, and the faction that was deter-
mined to build the Ohio democracy in har-
mony with the declared policy of the party
nationally, won with ease. And though
every shade of political belief that is held
under the name of democracy was repre-
sented in the convention, when these be-
liefs had been crystallized and the great
majority had determined the policy for
the party, all men turned to James E.
Campbell as the man to lead the political
army in the 1896 preliminary skirmish
of the general campaign of 1896.

Personally James E. Campbell is a man
of admirable traits of character, politeness,
he is honest, fearless, gallant and
thoroughly capable. He was one of the
best governors Ohio ever had, is in touch
with the great so-called plain people and
commands the respect and confidence of
all classes.—Toledo Bee.

October 1 and the Gold Reserve.
October is here and the contract of the
bond syndicate to keep the gold reserve
of the United States treasury as near as
possible to the one hundred millions mark
is at an end.

The New York Tribune says the profits
of the syndicate for lending the govern-
ment \$65,117,000 for about seven months
are \$4,336,313, besides \$486,331 commis-
sion to the managers and about \$234,480
for expenses. Then the members were

permitted to subscribe for all the bonds
they cared for at 112.35, the price after-
wards rising to 121. The present price is
122.74. But in this interesting summary
the Tribune does not include the greatest
service of the syndicate, which was to
maintain the credit of the country at a
critical period for which congress did not
sufficiently provide. In the opinion of
many competent observers the country
owes its wonderful revival of business to
this service. The New York Sun, a very
able anti-administration paper, holds this
view.

In the opinion of many, the heavy ship-
ments of gold that has characterized the
market recently is over for the present.
Meanwhile, much curiosity is expressed
as to the recommendations of the president
under this head in the forthcoming mes-
sage and the action of the new congress.
The situation is one calling for a high
order of statesmanship.

Senator Hill was all harmony at the
New York convention. It looks a trifle
as if David B. had some presidential ideas
in motion.

Of course, Harrison would select nei-
ther McKinley nor Reed. Of course, Har-
rison would select Harrison. The country
is relieved. Thanks, Mr. New. Harrison
is a "receptive" candidate.

Comrade Jim Campbell, demonstrated
that he was somewhat of a walker when
he paraded for two hours with his old
regiment at Louisville. He will now pro-
ceed to show Mr. Asa Bushnell that he
can run fully as well as he can walk.—
Enquirer.

San the democratic county ticket.
Look at the senatorial nominee. Reflect
on the gentleman named for circuit judge
and say one word against any of the men.
We have yet to hear a single argument
against any man on the county ticket.
Every one is competent; every one fully
qualified for the office he seeks. Every
man is without a blemish as a candidate.
Such a ticket should receive the vote not
only of every democrat, but of every citi-
zen who desires to see competent and hon-
est men in office.

On the 30th of last June there were,
according to a report read at the Louis-
ville encampment of the G. A. R., 357,
639 members on the rolls of that organi-
zation. This shows a decrease of 13,916
in one year, against 25,075 for the previous
year. For twenty-four years up to 1890,
the organization grew steadily until
409,489 names were on the rolls, since
which date there has been a steady and
very large annual decrease. As there
were about 2,000,000 enlistments in the
war, with about 400,000 deaths, to which
can be added about 600,000 who have
died in the thirty years elapsing since its
close, it follows that there are yet about
1,000,000 survivors. It is a sad thought
that in the inevitable course of nature
two decades more will see this large re-
mnant of the loyal defenders of the nation
in the dark days of '61, almost entirely
wiped out.

Peary's return from the arctic regions
without having accomplished anything
substantial adds another to the many
abortive attempts to find the North pole.
Better luck has followed the recent ad-
vances into the antarctic regions, the hope
having recently developed in the National
Geographic Society of Great Britain,
based on late explorations, that the pole
may be reached in that quarter with com-
parative ease. But when it is reached,
no one expects, perhaps, the followers of
John Cleves Symmes, if there be any, ex-
pects that anything more noteworthy
will be found than one of the invisible poles
of the earth's electric currents. And this
center of energy will be buried deep, in
all probability, under ice and snow. But
until the problem is solved, there will be
no slackening of human effort, the latest
theory that will take definite shape, it is
promised, ere long, being that it can only
be reached by balloon.

Forker and History.
In his opening speech at Springfield,
ex-Governor J. B. Forker undertook to
furnish a comparison between his own
two administrations, from 1886 to 1890,
and the one administration of Governor
James E. Campbell, from 1890 to 1894.
Quoting only a portion of the figures,
he tried to show that he had managed
the finances of the state better than his
successor. But the real figures show
that such was not the case, and know-
ing that it was not the case, Governor
Forker undertook to bolster up himself
by garbling the figures and suppressing
a part of them.

The official figures, which may be
found in the annual reports of the state
auditor, contradict Governor Forker.
The following show officially the re-
ceipts and expenditures each year, from
all sources and for all purposes, from
1886 to 1891, both years inclusive, and
they speak for themselves:

	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	Balance.
1886	\$1,025,948	\$1,573,721	\$450,221
1887	1,072,192	1,620,911	548,719
1888	1,118,493	1,698,742	580,249
1889	1,067,624	1,698,770	631,146
1890	1,025,227	1,620,751	595,524
1891	1,071,581	1,601,289	529,702

Includes \$500,886 of money borrowed on
bonds.

Governor Forker was in office in
1886-87-88-89, and Governor Campbell
in 1890-91. It will be seen at a glance
in the column of balances who man-
aged the state's affairs with the great-
est advantage to the taxpayers.
After four years of management, and
after borrowing \$500,886 to add to the
revenues Governor Forker left a balance
of \$581,559 in the treasury, while there
would have been a deficiency of \$119,227
had not the \$500,886 been borrowed.

Governor Campbell began in 1891
with a balance of \$581,559. There was
not a cent borrowed during his term in
office, but when he retired at the close
of the year 1894, there was a balance in
the treasury, to the credit of the state,
of \$1,370,591. Add the real deficiency
during Forker's two terms to the real
balance at the close of Campbell's one
term, and you have the sum of \$1,489,
818 as the amount by which the people
profited by the change from Forker to
Campbell.

The very thing to which Governor
Forker referred is an overwhelming
reason why Governor Campbell should
again be called to the head of the state
government, especially when we take
into consideration the fact that two suc-
ceeding Republican legislatures, since
the close of Governor Campbell's ad-
ministration, have not only consumed
and obliterated the magnificent balance
of \$1,370,591 which he left in the treas-

ury, but have left it bare and loaded
down with deficiencies of all kinds, ag-
gravating between \$2,000,000 and \$3,
000,000.

In the face of these official facts and
figures, it is safe to say that the people
of Ohio will turn to James E. Campbell
and not to Joseph B. Forker and
George B. Cox for counsel and leader-
ship.

The management of the Ohio peni-
tentiary and the cost to the public treas-
ury is a matter of comment, and has
been for the last two or three years. A
few comparative figures, showing the
cost of maintaining the penitentiary
and the cost of prosecution and trans-
portation of prisoners in the years 1891
and 1894 cannot fail to strike the aver-
age reader, no matter as to his political
bias. Here they are:

	1891.	1894.
Maintaining the Penitentiary	\$294,003	\$310,270
Pros. and Trans. Prisoners	140,194	156,530

Totals.....\$434,007 \$466,790
Increase.....\$32,783

And yet, as the statistics show, there
were fewer convictions in the last
named year than in the first. Here, in-
deed, is a wide field for reform that will
come with a change of state manage-
ment, and not before.

TELL DIFFERENT TALES.

Woolen Manufacturers Don't Agree With
the Protectionists.

A woolen manufacturer has at last
been found to affirm that "free wool is
of no advantage to the manufacturer,"
that, on the contrary, it was "one of
the most colossal mistakes of the tariff
thinkers," and that "our woolen mills
must either shut down or run on reduced
time." The fact that this expert is a
Republican ex-assemblyman, and that
his views were put forth at the Republi-
can state headquarters, of course lends
added weight to his opinions. Mean-
while the leading organ of the woolen
manufacturers has a different tale to
tell.

This week's Reporter reaffirms its as-
sertion, of which detailed proof was
given in its issue of July 4, that 201 new
mills have been established in this coun-
try since the colossal mistake of the tar-
iff tinkers—38 of which are woolen,
78 cotton, 87 knitting, 16 silk and 17
miscellaneous. This statement had been
boldly denounced as a lie by the great
Ganton in his Social Economist, but
the Reporter earnestly dismisses him both
as a falsifier (inasmuch as it had pri-
vately furnished him with the facts) and
as merely "a well known labor agitator."
This looks to us like little short of a
revelation when dealing with the head
of the famous protectionist school of so-
cial economy.—New York Post.

Protection Enough in Free Wool.

Before the new tariff was adopted,
half the manufacturers of the country
expressed their approval of it in replies
to the senate committee on finance, says
the Philadelphia Record. Now the other
half are rapidly becoming converted
to its support. In its laudable search
for evidence on this subject the American
Protective Tariff league has received
the following answer to its circular from
the Doe River Woolen mills:

"We pay the same wages to the same
number of workmen as in the year 1890
—that is, in dollars and cents—but our
workmen can buy 40 per cent more for
their earnings than in 1890. So far as
we are concerned we find all the protec-
tion that we need in free wool."

Free wool and the assurance that the
Democratic party is pledged to maintain
industrial peace have put all the woolen
manufacturers, except a few partisans,
on the side of the new tariff, and there
they will stay.

New Tariff in the South.

"In no portion of the country," says
the Dallas News, "are the evidences
of recovery from a general financial
depression more abundant than they
are in the south. The improvement is
especially noticeable in Texas. The
chief and almost only hindrance the
south has ever had have been political
troubles. The country is ridding itself
of the most dangerous heresies and
thrills with a generous spirit that prom-
ises to make the good work successful
and complete."

The Mora Draft Paid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary
Olney has received information that
the Mora draft for almost a million and
a half dollars has been paid in London
by the Spanish financial agent. The
money was paid in gold and probably
will be transferred to this country by
cable drafts and placed to Secretary
Olney's credit in the New York sub-
treasury.

Patchen Beat in Fast Time.

STOCK CITY, Sept. 28.—The great race
between Joe Patchen and Gentry
proved a big card. Patchen won. The
track was in excellent condition for the
race, and had it not been for a strong
east wind, the world's records would
undoubtedly have been smashed. As
it was, the time in the second heat 2:04,
equals Patchen's record.

Sunk in a Collision.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Sept. 28.—
The steamer Mark Hopkins has collided
with the steamer Vanderbilt at Nine
Mile point. The Hopkins went down
in two minutes. The Vanderbilt was
but slightly injured. The Hopkins was
insured for \$40,000.

Bad Management.

No better evidence of the bad finan-
cial management which has been going
on in a number of the public boards and
institutions during the past four years
can be presented than by compar-
ing their cost to the taxpayers in
1891, the last year of Governor Camp-
bell's previous administration, and the
year 1894. The following are selected
at random from the list and the two
years placed in comparison:

	1891.	1894.
Board of public works	\$192,352	\$230,983
Ohio penitentiary	264,003	310,270
Athens asylum	126,131	131,267
Cleveland asylum	119,145	140,194

Totals.....\$471,541 \$512,697
Increase.....\$41,156

These are presented merely as spec-
imens. There are many others which
show as large or even a larger increase,
while but a small number show but
little material change from 1891. There
is no good reason why there should be
an increase of \$144,926 in these four
boards in four years, equal to 30 per
cent.

This 30 per cent runs through the en-
tire expenditures of the boards, institu-
tions and commissions which cost but
\$2,450,000 in 1891 and in excess of
\$2,450,000 in 1894.

Of course, intelligent people must see
that this sort of thing must stop that

business management must be applied
in the management of the public insti-
tutions and boards or bureaus, or the
burden of taxation must constantly ad-
vance.

And certainly no intelligent man will
content or assert that the way to effect
a change is to continue on in the manage-
ment of public affairs the men and the
political leaders who are responsible for
existing conditions.

A change of managers and a change
of methods are imperatively demanded.

The New York World's Columbus
special correspondent gives a pretty
good illustration of the embarrassing
position in which the Republican state
executive committee finds itself because
of the proclamation of a "tariff tinkering"
campaign when he says: "The
Republican state executive committee is
at a loss to know what to do with
Governor McKinley in the state cam-
paign. He has placed himself at the
disposal of the campaign committee,
but from the tone of his opening speech
at Springfield, it is evident that he in-
tends to make the need for the virtual
restoration of his tariff law the burden
of his campaign speeches, and the com-
mittee do not regard this as wise. As
McKinley has always taken a promi-
nent part of the state campaigns it will
cause a great deal of talk if he is not
prominent in this one. It is noticed,
however, that not half as many meet-
ings are now announced for him as for
ex-Governor Forker. This may cause
trouble, as McKinley knows that re-
legating the tariff question to the rear
will also carry him from the front
rank."

In their fear and anxiety to get back
into office again the Republican salary
grabbing members of the legislature
promise to be good boys; that they will
not do so many more, and will take only
what they earn, notwithstanding that they
will suffer great loss by being honest.
They remind one of the chaps in West
Virginia who was in the habit of going
out in the woods and shooting his neigh-
bor's hogs. The man who was losing
pork caught him at it one day and
threatened to prosecute him, but finally
compromised by saying: "Jim, if you
will pledge me that you will kill no
more of my hogs I won't prosecute you,
and will send you 600 pounds of bacon
every Christmas, as long as you live."
"I'll do it, Major, I'll do it," replied
Jim, "but you have no idea how much
pork I'll lose by the deal." So it is with
the Republican salary grabbers. They
are willing to promise to take only
their honest salaries hereafter, if the
people will only re-elect them to office,
but just think how much pork they will
lose by the deal!

No One Defends It.

Not even a Republican defends the
notorious salary grab of the Seventy-
first general assembly. That is, no one
defends it openly, whatever he may
do privately. It was an outrage on the
people.

The four-fifths Republican majority
of the legislature had things absolutely
their own way. The Democratic min-
ority was so small that it was impos-
sible to prevent the majority from doing
anything they chose.

The Republican party is responsible
for the act. A majority of the Republi-
can members of that body are asking
for the endorsement of a re-election.
Will the people accord it to them?
What say the farmers, the merchants,
the mechanics and toilers? While they
were stalling themselves to meet their
taxes, these Republican legislators voted
themselves \$91,000 for doing nothing
and intending to do nothing except to
draw the money out of the state treas-
ury.

The anxiety of Mr. Charles P. Griffin
to go back to the legislature once more
is only equalled by the anxiety of the
McKinley-Sherman Republicans in the
Thirty-third senatorial district to keep
him out. Griffin could have stood all
this and smiled sweetly and serenely,
but when Forker and Kurtz held a
conference and decided that it would
never do to permit him to get into the
legislature again, Charles's heart was
broken, and he hailed out Cardinal Wol-
sey's impassioned apostrophe to an un-
grateful monarch.

The Republican leaders finding it im-
possible to offer any good reason why
the people should turn over the state of Ohio
to George B. Cox, the vulgar boss of
Cincinnati, are trying to direct the
winds of the people away from matters
of state concern, hoping in that way to
enthrone Cox by the election of Bush-
nell, and opening up new avenues of
legislative extravagance and corruption.

There is not a Republican business
man in Ohio who re-employs in their
private business a lot of men who were
guilty of such performances as the last
legislature. Why should they vote,
then, to give them public employment,
involving the interests of nearly
5,000,000 people.

While James E. Campbell was govern-
or it was not necessary to borrow a
dollar to run the state, and he left a sur-
plus of over \$1,370,000 in the treasury.
Think that, Mr. Fairminded Republi-
can, before you vote to turn the state
over to the tender mercies of Boss George
B. Cox.

The most astonishing thing set up by
Boss Cox, Governor Forker and their
executive committee, is that the gaug
were not indicted on all the counts they
might have been. When the people
bring in their verdict, the bosses will
be satisfied that they were indicted quite
enough.

Use voters of the state have been
waiting anxiously to hear from the Re-
publican orators, leaders and editors on
the subject of the legislative salary grab,
whereby \$91,000 was yanked out of the
state treasury without any sort of an
equivalent. And they have waited in
vain, and are likely to continue the
same way. Of course, the men who
were responsible for the grab expect an
indorsement at their hands. In fact,
they insist that it is the duty of the
people to indorse them. But what say the
people themselves?

We say, go home at once to your grocer
and get a can of J. Monroe Taylor's
Cream Whisk Baking Powder, and our
word for it, you will never have any
other.

EXCURSION RATES. ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Round trip tickets to Atlanta, Ga., ac-
cording to the Exposition, are now on sale via
Pennsylvania Lines at reduced rates.
Persons contemplating a trip to the South
during the coming fall or winter will
find it profitable to apply to ticket agents
of the Pennsylvania Lines for details.
The person to see at Canton, O., is Ticket
Agent G. W. Irwin. mwsawOct16.

THE DEMOCRATIC NEED.

Wise Leadership Necessary to the Success
of the Party.

The Philadelphia Telegraph seeks to
deny to the liberals in England and the
democrats in this country the hope
which the World found for them in the
alternate defeats and triumphs of the
past thirty years. It says that:

"The uprising of the electorate of the
United States against the democratic congress
last year was for cause, and that cause still
exists in the vicious and injurious legislation,
not only in that which was effected but in that
which was attempted, of the last congress.
The people who have suffered greatly be-
cause of the acts and the attempts of the late
democratic majority in congress, and who are
still suffering because of them, are not likely
to forget what party it was that inflicted the
long-continued distress upon them."

So every uprising in the past result-
ing in a defeat of the party in power
has been for cause or supposed cause,
but this has not prevented the swing of
the political pendulum just as far in
the opposite direction within two or
four years.

The people's dissatisfaction with the
last congress was not with the prin-
ciple acts of legislation, but with the
delay and faithlessness in some impor-
tant particulars that marked the action
of the senate. The surrender to the
sugar trust and the "hold-up" of the
Wilson bill by the sugar, iron, coal
and transportation rings, angered the
democratic voters, and justly. But the
important extension of the free list
and the reduction of duties on the ne-
cessaries of the people met the hearty
approval of the great popular majorities
that condemned McKinleyism in
1890 and again in 1892.

The "long-continued distress" of the
people was not occasioned by anything
which the democratic congress did or
attempted. That distress was caused
by the impairment of public confidence
in our currency under the operation of
the republican silver-purchase act.
The foundation of a restored confidence
was laid when the democratic congress
and administration forced a repeal of
this mischief-working law. The recovery
was slow, as all recoveries from such
panics and depressions are slow, but
it came in due time.

That no injury was worked to any
legitimate business interest by the
partial measure of tariff reform finally
adopted is abundantly proved by the
present condition of all the great in-
dustries. Agriculture, manufactures,
traffic and commerce are all thriving.
Prices and wages have advanced, the
volume of business has steadily in-
creased and the high tide of prosperity
has enveloped the land. The republicans
are silenced. They have no
policy. All the conditions exist for a
popular reaction in favor of the demo-
crats. Only wise leadership is needed
to cause history to repeat itself in
another swing of the pendulum. For
the party and the country's sake it is
to be regretted that the leadership is
not yet equal to the opportunity.—N.
Y. World.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—The eastern republicans are very
much afraid that Ben Harrison's sonorous
silence is silver.—Detroit Free
Press.

—The gold surplus ran out of the
treasury faster under Harrison's ad-
ministration than it has any time
since.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Mr. Forker denies that good
times are returning. Who says that
Mr. Forker is not loyal to Mr. Mc-
Kinley?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The iron mills of this country are
unable to fill their orders. This is one
of the many beneficial results of the
Wilson tariff and democratic rule.—
Sioux City Tribune.

—Democratic good times are causing
the republican managers more
trouble and anxiety than are all the
national issues combined. There is a
growing desire to continue the policy
which has relieved depression and re-
stored prosperity.—Detroit Free Press.

—Maj. McKinley will please ob-
serve that the democratic tariff is doing
some very vigorous talking in its
behalf. And the best feature of the
business is that the people applaud
every additional increase of wages as
a big point in favor of a continuance
of democratic tariff reform.—LaFayette
(Ind.) Journal.

—Until the McKinley press can
satisfy the voters of the United States
that they are better off when they pay
forty dollars each for a suit of clothes
than when they pay twenty-five dol-
lars sheep and wool statistics will be
produced in vain. The voters who
wear clothes are fifty times more nu-
merous than the voters who raise
sheep.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Times of prosperity are democra-
tic times. Just now the people are
enjoying the fruits of the democratic
victory of 1892, which established the
conditions under which industry and
trade have found a solid place to
stand upon. It has taken a long time
to get rid of the malign influences of
the four years of republican rule under
Harrison, but at last these are shaken
off and the country is on the high road
to the greatest prosperity ever known.
—Boston Post.

—"The increase of wages," says
the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "has given
Mr. McKinley great discomfort, but as
a circus was attached in Ohio the other
day he begins to hope that the business
revival is only a spurt, and that the re-
turn to depression of last year may not
be far off." The failure of that circus
is not the only failure on which the
governor can base a hope that the hard
times are not yet over. There is